

NEYMARK, I.Ye., PIONTKOVSKAYA, M.A., LUKASH, A.Ye., TYUTYUNNIK, R.S.

Preparation and adsorption properties of synthetic zeolite. Koll.
zhur. 22 no.2:251-253 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo,
Kiyev.

(Zeolites)

TYUFYURNIK, S.G. [Tiutiunnyk, S.H.]

For higher qualified collective farm mechanics. Mekh.sil'. hosp.
9 no.12:14-15 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Borispol'skoy remontno-traktornoy stantsii,
Kiyevskaya oblast'.
(Agricultural machinery) (Collective farms)

TYUTYUNNIK, S.G. [Tlutlunnykh, S.H.], inzh.

In the Chernobyl' Repair Shop. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14 no. 4:21-22
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ANDREYEV, B.I., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk, dots.; LYALIKOV, N.I., kand. .
geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; NIKITIN, N.P., prof.; NIKOL'SKIY,
I.V., kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; RAKITNIKOV, A.N., kand.
geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; STEPANOV, P.N., doktor geograficheskikh
nauk, prof.; TUTYKHIN, B.A., kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.;
CHERDANTSEV, G.N., prof., red.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TYUTYUNNIK,
S.G., red. kart.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.A.R.; general characteristics and
the geography of branches of the Soviet national economy]
Ekonomicheskaya geografiya SSSR; obshchaya kharakteristika i geografiya
otraslei narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 275 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Geography, Economic)

TYUTYUNNIK, S.G. [Tiutiunnyk, S.H.], inzh.

Specialization as an important factor in making repair cheaper and
improving its quality. Mekh. sil'. hosp 12 no.11:17-18
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

LAPKINA, Nataliya Aleksandrovna; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; ZAYTSEVA, K.F.,
red. kart; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red. kart; KARPOVA, T.V., tekhn.
red.

[Practical work in topography and cartography; a manual for
atudents] Prakticheskie raboty po topografii i kartografii; po-
sobie dlia studentov. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo
M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 119 p. ____ Maps. (MIRA 15:3)
(Topographical surveying--Problems, exercises, etc.)
(Cartography--Problems, exercises, etc.)

TYUTYUNNIK, S.G.

GOROSHCHENKO, Vera Pavlovna; PAVLOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; VASIL'YEVA, O.S.,
redaktor; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., redaktor kart; SAKHAROVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Collection of problems and exercises on the geography of the
U.S.S.R.] Sbornik zadach i uprazhnenii po geografii SSSR; uchebnoe
posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh uchilishch. Izd. 2-e, dop. i perer.
Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshchenia
RSFSR, 1954. 150 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

TYUTYUNNIK, S.O., redaktor.

[Maps to accompany the textbook "Physical geography of the U.S.S.R." for class 7] Karty k uchebniku "Fizicheskaya geografiya SSSR", VII class. Moskva. Uchpedgiz, 1956. 9 p. of maps. (MIRA 9:6)
(Physical geography--Maps)

CHEFRANOV, S.V.; KOZLOV, M.V., red.; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red. kart;
SAKHAROVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Geography of the U.S.S.R.; textbook for the seventh grade
of the seven-year and secondary schools] Geografiia SSSR;
uchebnik dlia 7 klassa semiletnei i srednei shkoly. Izd.13.
Utverzhden Ministerstvom prosveshcheniia RSFSR, Moskva, Uch-
pedgiz, 1954. 197 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Geography)

L'YALIKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BUKHGOL'TS, O.E.; KOZLOV, M.V., red.;
RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red. kart; BORISKINA,
V.I., red. kart; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.; textbook for the ninth
grade of the secondary school] Ekonomicheskaya geografiya
SSSR; uchebnik dlya 9 klassa srednei shkoly. Izd. 3. Moskva,
Uchpedgiz, 1959. 342 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Geography, Economic)

TYUTYUNNIK, V.K.; GLUMAKOV, P.G.

Recording dynamometer for mining machinery. Izv.tekh. no.2:14-15
F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Dynamometer)

TYUTYUNNIK, Yu.F.; SHENDEROVICH, Ye.Ye.

Eccentric device for determining ground distances of roads. Geod.1
kart. no.6:56-66 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Distances—Measurement)

TYUTYUNNIK, Zh.L., inzh.

Cleaning pistons with crushed kernels. Mashinostroenie
no.6:20-21 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

USSR / Farm Animals. General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 54686.

Author : Tyutyunnikov, A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Quality of Feedstuffs.

Orig Pub: Molochn. i myasnoye zhiivotnovodstvo, 1957,
No 7, 33-36.

Abstract: As compared with unmixed sowing, the sowing of cereals mixed with soybean has produced an increase in the crop yields of the dry mass as follows: mohar /Hungarian millet: Setaria italica, subspecies mocharicum/ - by 18%, Sudan grass - by 34%, sorghum - by 10%; the protein content rose 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times. The addition of nitrogen to the soil in an amount of 60 kg. per ha. increased the protein content in sunflower from 8.4 to 9.7% per dry matter, and the addit-

Card 1/2

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTRASHKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Complete automation of soda plants. Khim.prom. no.8:553-558
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Soda industry--Equipment and supplies) (Automation)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAKHOV, F.N., inzh.; TARYNIN, Ye.K., inzh.;
BUEIN, V.L., inzh.; RUDSKAYA, G.M., inzh.

Determining the efficiency of standardized bubble-cap plates.
Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:15-17 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A. B. [Tiutiunnykov, A. B.] kand. tekhn. nauk; STRASHOK,
A. F.; GUBENKO, Yu. M. [Hubenko, IU. M.]; PECHENKO, T. I.

Automatic control of the technologically optimum degree of
carbonization of bicarbonate suspensions. Khim. prom. [Ukr.]
no.1:56-60 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.

(Carbonates) (Carbonization)
(Automatic control)

SOV/81-59-15-537/01

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1990, Nr 15, p 257 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tyutyunnikov, A.M., Strashok, A.F.

TITLE: The Control of the Work of a Precipitation Column by the pH Value of the Bicarbonate Suspension

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-1. in-ta osnovnoy khimii, 1993, Vol. 22, pp 275 - 284

ABSTRACT: The method of controlling the quality of the work of precipitation columns is based on the clear dependence between the pH value of the bicarbonate suspension and the degree of the carbonization of the system. The composition of special buffer solutions is given which are prepared for the calibration of glass electrodes (GE) measuring the pH of the solutions. The design of a measuring element is presented in which the GE is screened and insulated by polystyrene completely preventing current leakage from the GE circuit. The error of measurements under plant conditions is no more than ± 0.05 pH.

G. Lyudmirskaya

Card 1/1

5(1),28(1)
AUTHORS:

06225
SOV/64-59-6-17/28
Panov, V. I., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Tyutyunnikov, A. B., Candidate of Technical
Sciences

TITLE:

Technological Bases of an Automatic Control of Precipitating
Columns in the Carbonization Department of a Soda Works

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 521 - 526 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

One of the principal tasks of the complex automation of the
carbonizing department is the increase in the degree of
utilization of sodium. The determinant characteristics of the
carbonizing process are as follows: the total ammonia- and
chlorine-ion content of the solution, the degree of carboni-
zation of the system, and the temperature of the solution.
The state U_{Na} of the system sodium bicarbonate precipitation -
carbonized ammonia - hydrochloric acid solution can be
represented by means of these variables (within narrow limits
of variation) in a linear equation (1), i. e., U_{Na} can be
influenced by a change in the temperature and degree of car-
bonization of the bicarbonate suspension leaving the column.

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06225

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It was found (Ref 4) that the clearly determining parameter of the degree of carbonization of the suspension may be considered to be the pH of the mother liquor of the suspension. The relationships between the pH, degree of carbonization, value U_{Na} , and working conditions were investigated in the case

of a column (Fig); the changes made as well as the parameters of the operation of the column are given (Table 1). When evaluating the results obtained it was assumed that there exists a linear dependence of the U_{Na} and pH values on the

variables to be determined, and the corresponding equations (2) - (5) were derived. The data obtained were evaluated by means of the method of multiple correlations, where the probability of the influence of the individual variables on the values to be determined was estimated by means of t-criteria (Table 2, values, standard errors, t-criteria of the coefficients affecting equations (2)-(5)). It was found that in the case of a constant CO_2 concentration in the intake pipe at the bottom of the column and a constant temperature of the flowing-off suspension the control of the removal of

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Technological Bases of an Automatic Control of
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the bicarbonate suspension (according to the pH of the mother liquor) also acts as control of the ratio between the amounts of CO_2 and NH_3 (carried into the column with the gas and liquid, respectively). There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 9 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A. B.

"Mass Transfer in Single Chamber Bubbler Plates Used in the Soda Industry."
Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst ineni V. I. Lenin, Min Higher Education
USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810008-3

True number 4. B

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810008-3"

1. YELSUKOV, M. P., TYUTYUNNIKOV, A. I.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Millet

7. Regrowth of Sudan grass, Hungarian and foxtail millet after cutting.
Korm. baza 3 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; ZYUZIN, Arkadiy Ivanovich;
LEONOV, S., red.

[Feeds is the main thing] Korma - glavnoe. Moskva, Mos-
kovskii rabochii, 1964. 79 p. (MIRA 17:8)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk

Improving the field germination of forage crop seeds.

Zemledelie 26 no.5:67-69 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. YES'KOV, M.P., TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., BOLOTOV, K.D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Rye
7. Growing winter rye for green fodder, hay and silage.
Sov. zootekh., 7, No. 3, 1952.
Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kormov imeni
V. R. Vil'yamsa
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Crops.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58630

Author : Tyutyunnikov, A. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Corn as an Important Component of the Green Fodder Area
in the Non-Chernozem Belt

Orig Pub : Kukuruz, 1957, No 4, 30-36

Abstract : This is a review of scientific-research institutions
and of the production experience of the kolkhozes of
the non-chernozem belt concerning the cultivation of
corn for green fodder. The best results were obtained
with late ripening varieties. Joint sowing of corn
and leguminous is very effective. Rules relative to
the agricultural engineering of corn cultivation for
green mass in non-chernozem belt are given. --
B. K. Flerov

Card 1/1

14077 UNCLASSIFIED
YELSUKOV, M.P.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Effect of fertilizers on the germinative capacity of annual forage plants. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz.22 no.1:24-28 '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Yelsukov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov imeni V.R.Vil'yamsa. Predstavlena akademi-kom I.V.Yakushkinym.

(Forage plants) (Fertilizers and manures) (Germination)

YELSUKOV, M.P.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich

[Annual forage plants in seed mixtures] Odnoletnie kormovye
kul'tury v semshannykh posevakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz.
lit-ry, 1959. 307 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Forage plants)

NEKRASOV, P.A., akademik [deceased]; TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I.

Experience in using T.S.Mal'tsev's method for shallow tillage heavy
loam soils. Trudy MIMESKH 4 no.2:3-35 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tillage) (Mal'tsev, T.S.)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I.

Checkrow method for planting feed crops. Trudy MIMESKH 4 no.2:
63-77 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

KOPYL, I.F.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I.; VARAKIN, I.V.

Effect of different techniques used in cultivating heavy loam
soils on their physiochemical properties and the harvest of crops.
Trudy MIMESKH 4 no.2:78-87 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tillage)

1959 Inst. mech. & Eng. Agric. - 100000

TYUTYUNNIKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHULEYKIN,
P.A., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[How to get high pea yields]Kak poluchit' vysokii urozhai
gorokha. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 40 p. (Narodnyi uni-
versitet kul'tury. Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, no.11)
(MIRA 15:11)

(Peas)

TYUTYANINOV, A.I.; KREMNINA, A.N.

Characteristics of the translocation of water among plants
through their root systems. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.6:1051-1055
M-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov,
Lugovaya, Moskovskoy oblasti. Submitted December 9, 1964.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; PRONIN, V.A.

Effect of trace elements on the intensity of physiological processes
in plants. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.3:18-21 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, Anatolii Ivanovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; IMEDV,
V.A., red.

[Storehouses of feeds; on increasing the protein content
of feeds] Kladovye kormov; o povyshenii soderzhanija bel-
kov v kormakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1965. 29 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Serii: Sel'skoe kho-
ziaistvo, no.10) (MIRA 18:5)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I.

Basic problems of feed production, Zemledelie 25 no.12:2-6 D
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kormov.

MAYSURIYAN, N.A., akademik; TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Anthocyanin color as a character in breeding for fast growth and early ripening. Izv. TSKHA no.3:59-65 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.

(Plant physiology)

(Anthocyanin)

co

The formation of isoleic acid in the hydrogenation of sunflower oil. B. TRUTVUNIKOV AND R. KNOLODOVRAYA. *Matlobovna Zhirnye Delo* 1929, No. 5, 53-61; cf. Ueno, *C. A.* 20, 834; Kaufmann, *C. A.* 21, 1556.—Samples of sunflower oil, which was being hydrogenated at 240-260°, were taken every 50 min. and examd. for acid no., sapon. no., refraction, titer, I no., thiocyanate no., total solid acids, unsatd. solid acids (I), linoleic acid (II), oleic acid (9,10), and satd. acids. *Conclusions.*—(1) The theory of formation of I by dehydrogenation of stearic acid cannot be upheld. (2) In the beginning of the hydrogenation process (during 50 min.) $\frac{1}{2}$ of II is reduced to I, i. e., solid 12,13-oleic acid. (3) In the latter part of the process (up to 300 min.) I isomerizes to the liquid 9,10-oleic acid (or to acids with their double bond nearer to the COOH group). F. BIRLOVA

| COMMON ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>The determination of the hardness of soap. B. TYUTUNNIKOV. <i>Mashinnoe Zhdere Dole</i> 1929, No. 8, 33-6.—T. shows how to express in absolute units the hardness of soap by Sotitsenko's app. This app. consists of a conical wedge (weight 300 g.) suspended by a string 0.2 m. above the horizontal surface of the soap. The wedge is made to fall by igniting the string and the depth of the impression is measured by the mm. marks on the wedge.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. BIRLOUPE</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Lathering power of soap solutions. B. TYUTYUNNIKOV AND N. KARYANOV. *Moscow Zbirnaya Dala* 1938, No. 2, 40-4.—The lathering power of soap depends on the concn. of the fatty acid salts; 2 max. were observed in all the investigations. One of the max. corresponds to a concn. of the fatty acid salts of 0.2-0.5%, the other to 0.8-0.9%.

A change in temp. has little effect. Soaps of castor oil acid sodium soap do not lather at ordinary temp. and lather only slightly at higher temp. The addn. of soda to castor oil and to rosin soap causes them to lather. Soap solns. contg. equal parts of Na salts of (1) oleic and ricinolic acids and (2) oleic and resin (rosin) acids form considerably less lather than a soln. of Na oleate alone of the same concn. A soln. contg. approx. equal parts stearic and isosteric acids (from hardened vegetable oil) forms about 15-20% less lather than a soln. of Na stearate of the same concn.

A. A. BOEHTLINGER

Co.

87

The utilization of sawdust in soap. B. TYUTYUNNIKOV AND N. KAS'YANOVA.
Masloboina-Zhirovoe Delo 1932, No. 9, 28-30.—Contrary to the claims of many patents,
the addn. of sawdust to soap decreases the detergency of the latter. E. BIRLOUSS

ASS-32A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Cd

22

The composition of the crude naphthenic acids of the Baku-naphtha. B. Tyutyunikov and J. Pervukhina. *Masloboino-Zhirovoe Delo* 1933, No. 3, 8-11.—The existence of satd. fatty acids (palmitic, stearic, myristic and others) in the crude naphthenic acids of the kerosene of Ishikari was recently proved by Tanaka (*Chem. Umschau* 7, 118(1920); cf. C. A. 23, 4051). T. and P. were unable to detect the presence of fatty acids in the crude naphthenic acids of different distillates of the Baku-naphtha. E. Dickuss.

cr

27

Influence of clay in soap solutions. B. Tyutyunnikov, N. Perstnev, Z. Pleshkova and A. Chernichkina. *Makulolno Zhivore Delo* 1935, 7 15. In adsorption tests with 3 kaolins (washed, boiled with 5% Na₂CO₃ soln., ground in a colloid mill), and with kieseguhit, floridin, fiamonite, silica, glauconitic clay and some clays of Russian origin, in pure water and in soap solns., only the glauconitic clay and an American floridin adsorbed a dye more strongly from the soap soln., and kieseguhit did not adsorb the dye from either soln. The other clays adsorbed from 9.3 to 100% of the dye from pure water and from 0 to 14% from soap soln. Effects of soaps from oleic acid, naphthenic acids and resin acids on their mixts. were compared. Other tests were made to show the influence of temp. and concn. The results show that adsorbent clays are not beneficial in household soaps. Fat acid soaps are much more sensitive than the naphthenates and resins to the adsorbent clays. When clays are to be used as wetting agents, no substance should be added which will tend to use up their adsorptive power. When it is desired to use an inorg. filler in soap, preference should be given to those with low adsorptive capacity, e. g., kieseguhit.

John F. Smith

CA

9

Cause of corrosion in autoclaves. H. Tyutyunnikov and A. Chernichkina. *Mashinnoye Zhirovo Delo* 1935, 75-9.—Expts. in pressure methanation of CO, and pressure hydration of acrolein to form ACH and $HCHO$ showed that most effective prevention of severe corrosion was obtained by purifying the H_2 from each autoclave before recycling the gas, and taking great care that all the acrolein was removed from the purified H_2 .
Julian F. Smith

ASD-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CH

27

Caper spurge seed oil. B. Tyutyunikov, A. Sotol and V. Krasova. *Maslobolno Zhivoe Delo* 1935, 132 3. Caper spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*) seed from Ukraine contained 64.7% kernel and 35.3% hull; the kernel contained 63% of a pale yellow oil, d_4^{20} 0.920, n_D^{20} 1.4698, $[a]_D^{25}$ 4.25°, acid no. 9.9, sapon. no. 200.3, I no. (Hubl) 82.0, HCNS no. 80.0, unsaponifiable matter 1.2%, Ac no. 5.4, Reichert-Meissl no. 2.5, sapon. acids (Bertram) 6.6%, solid acids (Twitchell) 8.7%, P content (calcd. as P_2O_5) 0.0177%. The oil is too strongly purgative for food use. Hydrogenation destroys the optical activity but not the purgative power. The oil acids are: satd. 8.73%, oleic series 90.6%, linoleic series 2.37%; thus the oil is potentially an excellent com. source of oleic acid. It also yields a high-grade soap. The hulls could be used for

1 fuel or for making furfural, but are too toxic for feeding sheep or cattle. The toxic principle is a protein, similar to but probably not identical with ricin (cf. following abstr.) Julian F. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7104-57083,VA

Determining plasticity of soap. H. I. Iyuminikov and
I. Kas'yansov. *Mashinostroenie* 1933, 139
42; cf. C. A. 29, 2379, 7117. Tests with a modified
Vidmarovich instrument as a plastimeter for soap did not
give satisfactory results. Julian F. Smith

A 50-51 A NEPTALINUMICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810008-3"

Magnitude of the "break-angle" of particles in soap solutions. B. Tyutyunnikov and N. Kasyanova. *Mosk. gos. univ. Izv.* 11: 100-203 (1935). -The Huzagh method (C. A. 34, 8413, 4994) for the detn. of the break angle and adherence no. of foreign solid substances in soap solns. was modified by the use of a mech. tilting device and microscope. The procedure is described in detail for several soaps with the addn. of powd. quartz and graphite and paraffin, and the results are tabulated and discussed. Chav. Blanc

Hydrolysis of soap in dilute aqueous solutions. II. Tyutyunnikov and N. Kas'yanova. *Mashobolno Zhurnal* Delo 11, 312 16(1935). --It is postulated that in dil. soap solns., such as are used in practical washing, the HO-ion concn. cannot serve as a measure of the quantity of alkalis formed by the hydrolysis, and, therefore, cannot be used for calcg. the quantity of the hydrolyzed soap. This inconsistency between the HO-ion concn. and the quantity of hydrolyzed soap is explained by the ability of certain structural component parts of a dil. soap soln. to adsorb various substances, including among them the HO ions and fat acids, and to convert them into the compds. of a different type from the neutral soap. Hence the degree of hydrolysis of dil. solns. of neutral soaps is greater than that calcd. on the basis of the pH actually obtained. The adsorption of fat acids and HO ions can vary with the nature and concn. of the individual fat acid salts, the temp. of soln., etc.

Chas. Blanc

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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✓ Solvation of soaps and turbidity of soap solutions in relation to temperature. B. Tyutunukh and A. Chernikhina. *Moskova Khimov Dels 11*, 545 (1935).
Tabulated results of a study of the solv. of various soaps and the sedimentation of soap solns. at various temps. show that stearic and palmitic soap solns. form insol. pptts. at 0.25% concn. at lower temps. than the 0.5% solns. Oleic, isoleic, rosin, naphthenic and castor-oil soaps decrease the temp. at which the solns. of stearic and palmitic soaps form insol. pptts.
Chas. Blanc

Chae Blanc

A 50 324 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

27

Soap with glasslike structure. B. N. Tyntyunnikov and A. S. Chernichkina. Russ. 47,380, June 30, 1960. The fatty mass to be cooled is mixed with high-mol. satd. org. acids or their esters which have been preliminarily oxidized with peracids or their salts.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

56

Chemical enrichment of vegetable oils for the lacquer industry. B. Tyutyunnikov. *Ukrain. Akad. Zhur.* 11, Wiss.-tech. 11, 221-8(1956).—A discussion of various methods. B. Z. Kamich

AS - 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

13

Stability of perborates in washing powders. H. Tyu-
tyunnikov and N. Kas'yanova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk. Zhur.*
11, 253-8 (in German 250) (1936).--The effects of unsatd.
acids, alkalies, Fe salts, phenols, naphthols, borax and
soda upon the stability of perborates were investigated.
In general, unsatd. acids have a much smaller effect upon
the stability of perborates than do alkalies. H. Z. K.

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

183080 HEP ONV ONE

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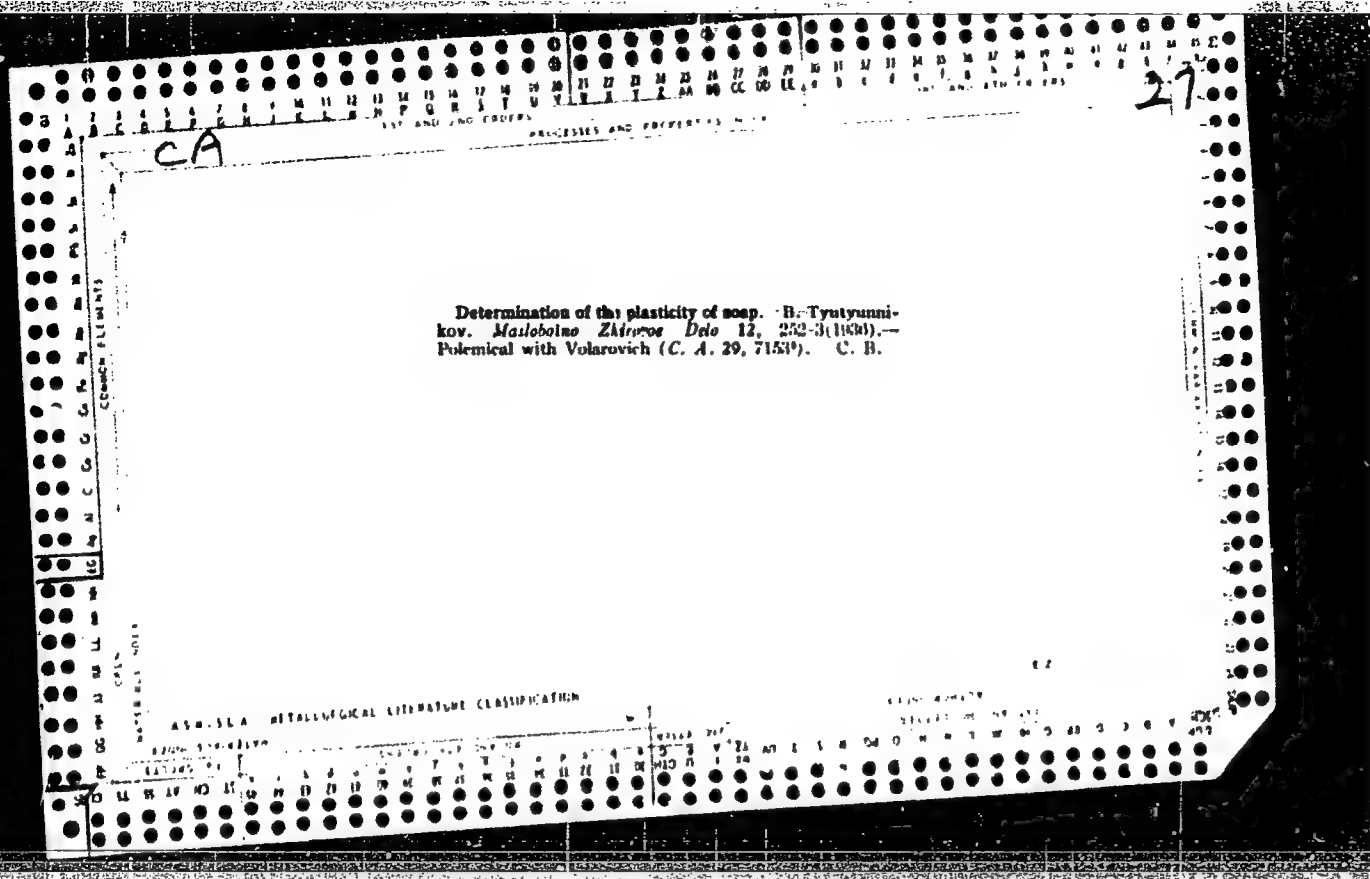
ca

17

TOXICITY OF EUPHORBIA OIL AND ITS REMOVAL. B. Tyutyunnikov, A. Sobol and Yu. Trotskii. *Ukrain. Khim. Zbir.* 11: 315-23(1936).—The toxic component of euphorbia oil (tasted on mice) is the optically active resin-like compd. which is probably analogous to croton oil and can be removed by heating and other methods not described in detail.
S. A. Carson

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| SECTIONS | | | | | | | | | | SUBSECTIONS | | | | | | | | | | COLLECTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| SECTION NO. | | | | | | | | | | SUBSECTION NO. | | | | | | | | | | COLLECTION NO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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CA 27

Some common defects of toilet soaps. B-Tyutyunnikov, Z. Pleshkova and G. Noskov. *Maslobolno Zhirnye Delo* 12, 201-5(1938).—A preliminary communication. Chas. Blanc

ASA SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

27

Inhibition of oil hydrogenation by phosphatides. H. N. Tyutyunnikov and L. Karakuraki. *Moskovo Zhirovo Delo* 17, 406-7 (1938).—Preliminary tests showed that the deactivation of catalysts is caused by poisoning with phosphatides and P contained in vegetable oils.
Chas. Blanc

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL DIVISION

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TABLES AND DATA

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REGIONAL DIVISION

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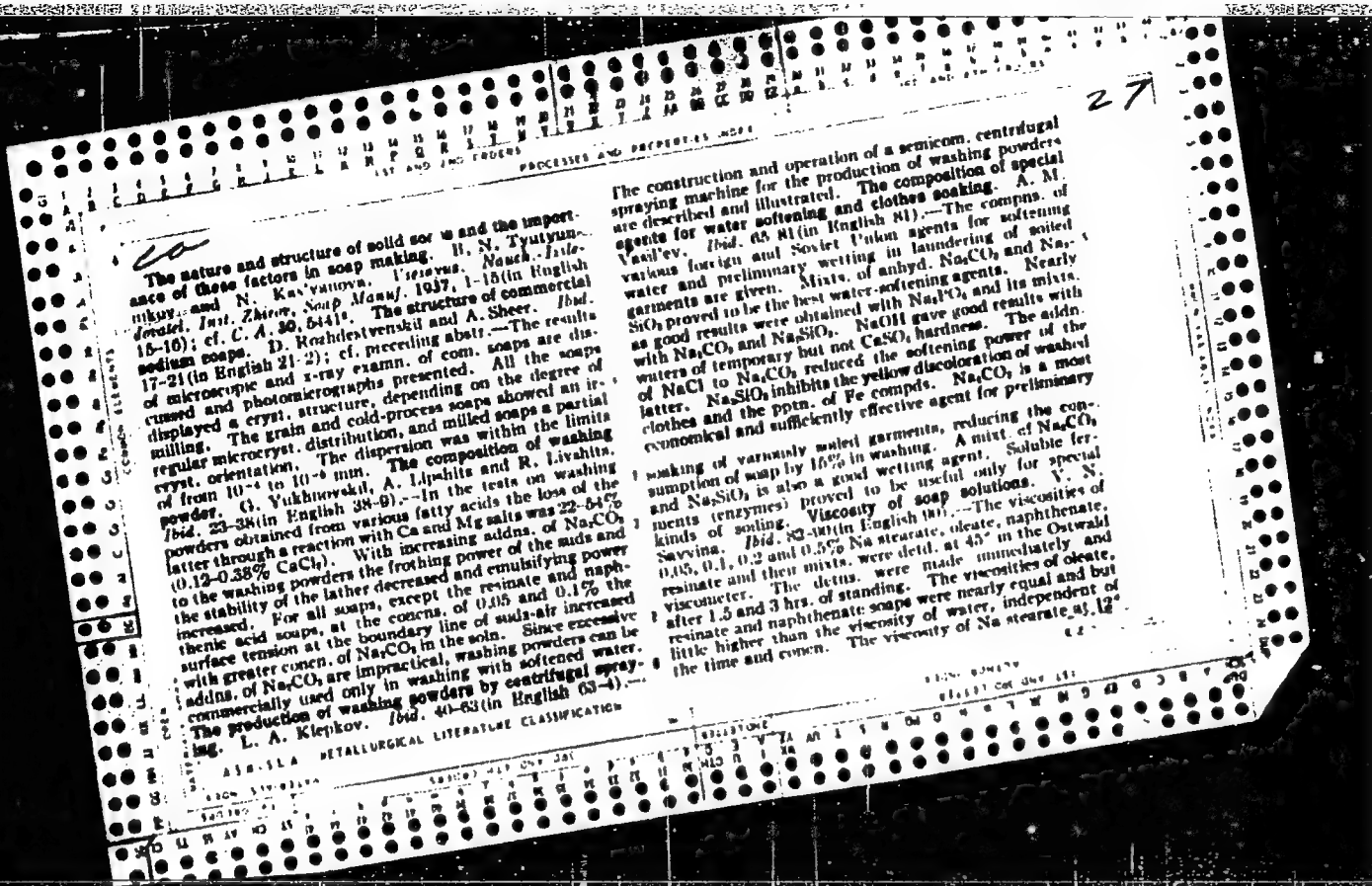
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was considerably higher than at 45° (except for the initial moment) and increased rapidly with the time and concentration. At the concns. of 0.2 and 0.3% the solns. became gelated within 1.5 hrs. No change in the viscosity of 0.05% soln. took place after 21 hrs. The viscosities of 0.1 and 0.2% Na stearate at 45° were equal at first and then gradually rose to different values. The viscosity of Na stearate was depressed on the addition of Na naphthenate and resinate (in some cases below the viscosities of the latter). The addition of these soaps prevented the gelation of Na stearate. The solns. of Na oleate and stearate showed thixotropy. Household soaps with water glass. *Ibid.* 91-101 (in English 101). Soap containing 81% fatty acids and 19% Na_2SiO_3 (fish oil). Soap containing 81% fatty acids and 19% Na_2SiO_3 was obtained by stirring grain soap with 20% of 47% Na_2SiO_3 at 80°. The pressed bars displayed no deformation and internal and external separation of electrolytes during the test period of 3 months. The loss in wt. by drying and the increase in hardness as compared with com. curd soaps were normal. The use of the alkali soap in washing in hard water resulted in saving up to 20% fatty acids used in the softening of water and neutralizing fatty acids used in clothes. The application of resin obtained by the alkaline method in soap making. *Ibid.* 102-117 (in English 117); cf. Lyubarskii, C. A. 25, 6002, 102-117 (in English 117). Comparative tests are described in the production and use of soaps derived from resin obtained by alk. extr. (I) and by acid extr. (II). Though the acids of I have a lower m. p. and darker discoloration than the acids of II, they are not less valuable in soap making because of the greater contents of the substances capable of being salted out and saponified, and a lower content of the unsaponifiable matter. The Na soaps from I showed a greater surface activity than those from II, though the 2 had an equal detergent power. The former in mixt. with 2 parts of Na_2CO_3 displayed excellent detergent power,

and probably could be used in the production of washing powders. The relation between the properties of a fat mixture and those of its component parts. S. Z. Engel *Ibid.* 118-131 (in English 131). Mixed fatty acids of hardened cottonseed and sunflower oils, surf. bone oil and tallow were prep'd. and mixed with naphthene acids, Na resinate and fatty acids of sunflower and cottonseed oils. The results of the detn. of titer, m. p., mean mol. wts. and I nos. are reported. Formulas were developed for calculating the titer of the binary and tertiary mixts. from the known values of the fatty acids of the hardened fats. The values of the mol. wts. of the mixts. is a function of the math. mean of the mol. wts. of the components. The difference between the true and calcd. values does not exceed 1% and depends on the methods of prep'g. the mixts. for the detn. For mixts. with resinate the I nos. do not form a true criterion for mixts. containing a large proportion of Na resinate the I no. is lower than the calcd. mean value of the component parts. The m. p., initial and final, of resinate, constant for mixts. with considerable admixt. of the mixt. which with the titer gives the relative compn. of the mixt. Na resinate as compared with naphthene acids gives mixts. with higher m. p. The same is true of the titer. The fatty acids of untreated and hardened fats of the same titer give mixts. with Na resinate and naphthene acids with equal constants. The admixt. of fatty acids of vegetable oils to the fatty acids of hydrogenated fats results in mixts. with higher titers than on the admixt. of Na resinate and naphthene acids. About 15 references. *Reframing of naphthene acids.* *Ibid.* 134-46 (in English 147).—

27

CO

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The treatment of naphthenic-acid soaps with 0.5-1% $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 1% persulfate ($\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, 88.2, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, 11.4 and H_2O 0.16%) (based on the active O₂) produced but little decolorization and decolorization of the soaps. The best results were obtained by distn. of naphthenic acids with superheated steam at atm. and reduced pressure, yielding 80% of pale acid and 8% of light brown acid. The pale acid gave a nearly colorless soap of a faint color. No improvements were shown by steam distn. of naphthenic acid freed from the unsaponifiable substances and by addnl. reworking of the partially decolorized acid with superheated and satd. steam. Supplementary catalytic treatment of the distd. acid with an air current at 115° and 118° for 6-12 hrs. produced some further but incomplete decolorization. The glycerol balance M. M. Nikiforov and L. A. Magnitskii. *Ibid.* 148 (44 in English 1955).—A scheme of monthly balance sheet of the glycerol production in the sapon. of fats by the contact process for soap manuf. is discussed. Math. formulae and methods of analytical control of the various stages of sapon. and recovery of glycerol are given. Economical use of steam in the saponification of fats and higher operation efficiency. M. M. Nikiforov and L. A. Magnitskii. *Ibid.* 149-76 (in English 176).—Some mesh improvements are recommended. Chua, Huan

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

28

Cu

Twenty years of the fat industry in the U. S. S. R.
 (N. Lyutymnikov *Prilozh. Akem. Zhur.* 12, 182, 191
 1967). The fat industry in prewar Russia was at a very
 low level. The few plants that were in operation lacked
 sanitary and tech. improvements, and a trained personnel.
 The reconstruction of the industry was started in 1928.
 During the first and second five-year plan periods many
 new plants were erected including control and research
 labs. The industry is being expanded to assure the pro-
 duction of 700,000-800,000 tons of soap and soap products
 per year. B. Z. Kamich

ASS-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

27

20

Influence of technical processes on the true parent structure of soaps. B. Tyutyunukov, Z. Pishkova and A. Chernichkina. *Mashinnoye Zhirnoye Delo* 13, No. 3, 18-22(1937); cf. C. A. 30, 54419, 60719. Preliminary added data are tentatively discarded. Chas. Blaw.

ASS SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

27

Influence of technical processes on the transparent structure of soaps. B. Tyutyunnikov, Z. Pleshkova and A. Chernikhina. *Mashinnoe Zhivoe Delo* 13, No. 4, 35-7 (1967); cf. C. A. 31, 80711. Chas. Blau

ABB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| USE AND PREPARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>Use of poorly drying oils in boiled oil manufacture H. I. Yul'yunkov. <i>Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. USSR</i> 1938, 201 (400 in English 1940) Well-drying oils differ from poorly drying oils by their more complex structure. Dehydrogenation of oleic, linoleic and other vegetable oils in the presence of 1% Ni and 0.25% Hg at 370-320° increases the I no. of the oil to which the product of dehydrogenation is added, but the drying results are unsatisfactory. Oxidizing dehydrogena- tion is also unsuccessful as is chlorination with subsequent elimination of Cl forming a double bond. More successful is thermal dehydration of ricinic acid with subsequent esterification with glycerol and addition of the ester to the oil. Other promising methods are reviewed. J. G. Tolson</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The struggle against defects in the piling of toilet soap.
 P. A. Kurskii. *Mashinnoe Zhirnoe Deli* 14, No. 2, 14-15
 (1960). The origin of some defects of toilet soap. II.
 N. Tyutunikhov. *Ibid.* 15-17. The polemic between
 K. and T. is continued at C. A. 32, 15150. C. H.

ASH-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
 LONGBRO 96

21

"Maleic value" of fats. B. Tyutyunnikov and S. Uralyuk. *Maslobolno Zhirevoe Ddo 14, No. 6, 12-13 (1938).* -- In the preliminary communication on the examn. of the alkalimetric and iodometric detn. of oleic nos., based on the condensation of fat acids with conjugated double bonds with excess maleic anhydride (1) (cf. Kaulmann and Baltes, C. A. 30, 7883; Ellis, C. A. 31, 897), it is shown that I reacts also with satd. aces., hydroxy acids, amino aces., phosphatides and, in general, with the products of oxidation and polymerization of oils (olive, linseed and rapeseed oils). Chas. Blanc

ASME LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MATERIALS INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>2A</i></p> <p><i>B</i></p> <p>Dust absorbers. B. N. Tyutyunnikov. Russ. 55,621, Aug. 31, 1939. Dust-absorbing elements are moistened with mineral oil contg. a dissolved surface-active substance and an antioxidant (if needed).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>SECTION 1</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>SECTION 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>SECTION 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>SECTION 4</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

MEL'NIKOV, V.P., inzh.; SLATIN, V.A., inzh.; NOR-AREVYAN, K.L., inzh.;
IPATOV, A.I., inzh.; SHKURO, L.A., inzh.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.D.,
inzh.

Let us give high-quality equipment to the reinforced-concrete-
products plants! Transp. stroi. 12 no.3:30-33 Mr '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.

Composition and origin of the "esters" in distilled glycerol. B. N. Tyutyunnikov, Z. Fleshkova, and N. Chirkova. Trudy Karkov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova 5, 51-64(1945).--The esters present in distd. glycerol were identified as glycerides of both higher, water-insol., and of lower fatty acids, including HCO_2H . These so-called "esters" actually include, in addn. to true esters, also Ca and alkali metal salts of these fatty acids and of lactic acid and its derivs.; these salts are carried over mechanically by the glycerol vapors, and are responsible for the yellowish color of distd. glycerol. The HCO_2H is formed by reaction between acrolein and H_2O vapor; formates and lactates may be formed by reaction between boiling glycerol and alkali. Owing to alcoholysis, fatty acids, from AcOH up, are also present in the free state. The depressing effect of excess caustic alkali in crude glycerol on the "ester" content of distd. glycerol is due to a depression of the alcoholysis of the fatty acid salts, to a binding of volatile acids and to trans-formation of aldehydes into nonvolatile compds.

N. Thon.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.

23403 O nekotorykh osobennostyakh zhirnykh masel iz grechnevoy krupy i
pshena. Trudy khar'k. Khim.-tekhnol. In-Ta. Im. Korova, vyp. 7,
1949, c. 141-47.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949.

TYUTUNNIKOV, B. N.

23315 O Prichinakh Tsenoy Gruzskii i Nepriyatnogo Zapazhiva Kyt, Soderzhanii 121.
Avidol. Trudy Khar'k. Nauch.-Tekhnol. In-ta im. Kirova, vyp. 7, 1949, s. 157-63.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N., BUKHSHSTAB, Z. I., CHERKASOV, P. K.

Lacquer and Lacquering.

Experience in applying bituminous lacquer trade mark IUZHNI., Stroi. prom.,
no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953², Uncl.

1. TYUTYLNNIKOV, S. N., PROF., ERMAKOVA, L. F.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Cleaning Compounds
 7. Device for determining the detergent action of solutions of cleaning agents.
Masl. zhir. prom. 17, no. 2, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

- [illegible]

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GOLDBERG, K.M.,
inzhener.

Chemical processes during the oxidation of oils by atmospheric
oxygen. Masl.-zhir.prom. 17 no.10:16-21 '52. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.; NAUMENKO, P.V.; TOVBIN, I.M.; FANIYEV, G.G.

[Technology of processing fats] Tekhnologiya pererabotki zhirov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo ministerstva legkoi i pishchevoi promyshlennosti,
1953. 523 p. (MLRA 7:2)

(Oils and fats)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.; FRAYER, B.

Hydrogenation

Research in the field of fat hydrogenation. Masl. -zhir. prom. 18, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.; FRAYER, B.

Hydrogenation

What constitutes selectivity in the process of fat hydrogenation. Masl. -zhir.
prom. 18, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.; FRAYER, B.

Simplified method of characterization of catalyst activity. Maslo-
boyno Zhirovaya Prcm, 18, No.3, 10-11 '53. (MLHA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.14:7241 '53)

1. Kharkov Polytech. Inst.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.

ma. u. u.

C. A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Paints, Varnishes,
Lacquers and
Enamels

The changes in some of the paint properties of oils result-
ing from the oxidation by air, or thermothickening. B. N.
Tyutyunnikov and K. M. Gol'dberg (Polytech. Inst.,
Kharkov). *Atsloboino-Zhivovaya Prom.* 18, No. 7, 22-3
(1953).—This has been investigated in regard to the wetting
properties and the rates of drying (at $20 \pm 1^\circ$, and the rela-
tive humidity of air 48) of blown (I) and stand (II) oils which
were prepd. from the sunflower seed and linseed oils at dif-
ferent temps. The temp. used ranged from 100 to 300° for
I, and from 250 to 300° for II. The gain in the wetting
ability of oils varied with the temp. of processing and ranged
from 9 to 30% for I, and was up to 30% for II. Within the
temp. range from 100 to 200° , the sample of I processed at
 100° gained more than the others in this series (17 and 20%
for the sunflower and linseed oils, resp.); at 300° I gained
29-30%. Likewise, I and II dried faster than the untreated
oil. However, within the temp. range from 150 to 250° , the
rate of drying varied inversely with the temp. of processing
and the final viscosity of I. The time of drying was reduced
to the min. when I was processed at 100° . Drying of II was
affected but slightly by the temp. of processing and the vis-
cosity of the oil. Generally, II dried at much faster rate
than any other exptl. sample. Vladimir N. Krukovsky

MF
8-24-54

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B. N.

Chem Abs 848

1-26-54

Saps, Waxes, &
Detergents

The plasticity of soap mass in the manufacture of toilet soap. B. N. Tyutyunnikov (Polytech. Inst., Kharkov). *Makobolao-Zhivonaya Prom.* 18, No. 9, 11-15(1953).
Compa. of a hot settled soap which is to be used for toilet soap (I) purposes, the temp. of processing, drying of soap etc., are discussed with regard to affecting the plasticity of I. Vladimir N. Kravchuk.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 8

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Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents

6
(3)
The activity of complex catalysts used for the hydrogenation of fats and on the specificity of their action. B. N. Tyutyunnikov and B. Froler (Polytech. Inst., Kharkov). *Masloboina-Zhironaya Prom.* 18, No. 10, 12-13 (1953).—The activity (I) of Ni catalyst was increased when charcoal, TiO_2 , and diatomaceous earth were used as supports, whereas Cr_2O_3 and $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ reduced I. Among the metals studied, only Cu (5 and 25%) appreciably augmented I. A large amt. of Co (25%) suppressed I, and a small amt. (5%) improved it slightly. The neg. effect of Fe diminished somewhat with its content, while Mn lowered I abruptly. No direct relationship exists between the changes in I of Ni and selectivity of its action. As I of supported and mixed catalysts (II) increased, lesser aints. of isoleic acids formed during the hydrogenation process. Vladimir N. Kravkovsky.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

U.S.S.R.

Deodorization in the manufacture of synthetic fatty acids.

B. N. Tyutyunikov and N. K. Munkovskaya (Polytech.

Inst., Kharkov). *Alaskobalno-Zhirnaya Prom.* 19, No. 6,

24-3 (1951).—Deodorization process has been proposed in

which the oxidized paraffins are treated with H₂O, soln. at

the beginning of the processing cycle to oxidize the odorif-

erous nonsaponifiable matter. Purification of air in the

plant by its washing with NaOCl is recommended also.

Vladimir N. Krutkovsky

NA 82

TYUTYOMNIKOV, E. N.

USSR.

Vapor-phase nitration of paraffins. B. N. Tyutyomnikov, N. K. Man'kovskaya, and M. D. Tyutyomnikova. *Khim. Zhur.* 20, 97-92 (1954) (In Russian). Nitration of a hydrocarbon mixt. con- peated of 24.2% naphtheneic, 72.0% paraffine, and 3.8% aromatic hydrocarbons as detd. by the anilin. point, with 67% HNO_3 at $300-320^\circ$ of a hydrocarbon mixt. con- on average C no. of 9 yielded 65% nitro products in one cycle. The sepd. and vacuum distd. nitro products con- tained 99% mononitro compds. and consisted of approx. 20% primary, 40% secondary, and 40% tertiary nitro derivs. The starting hydrocarbon mixt. was a Greasy paraffinic ligroine, directly distd., b. $95-160^\circ$, sp. gr. 0.745, av. mol. wt. (cryoscopic in C_6H_6) 126.7. The mole ratio of hydrocarbon to HNO_3 in the mixt. fed was varied between 0.5-0.8, and the contact time 2.8-5.1 sec., bath temp. 330° . For highest yield HNO_3 /ligroine ratio should be approx. 1:1 and the contact time 4-5 sec., depending on feed rate and temp. Increased contact time initiates in- tense resinification, bath temp. of 310° or 410° lowers yield, $330-350^\circ$ being optimal. The nitrated product, were sepd. by extracting 5 times with anhyd. MeOH, and unused ligroine recycled. The sepd. nitro compds. had an av. mol. wt. of 176.8 and contained 5.9-6.1% N. Clayton F. Holoway

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

PETROV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Processing of fats." B.N.Tiutiunnikov and others. Reviewed by
N.A.Petrov. Masl.-zhir.prom. 20 no.2:34-36 '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Oils and fats) (Tiutiunnikov, B.N.)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., professor.

Letter to the editor. Masl.-zhir.prom. 20 no.2:37 '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Oils and fats)

ATROSHCHENKO, V.I.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

N.A.Valiashko, 1871-1955; obituary. Ukr.khim.shur.21 no.4:541-543
'55. (Valiashko, Nikolai Avksent'evich, 1871-1955) (MLRA 9:2)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, Boris Nikanorovich, professor; NAUMANKO, Petr Vasil'yevich;
TOVBIN, Isaak Moiseyevich; FANIYEV, Garigin Georgiyevich; BODYAZHINA,
Z.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; GRAUKERMAN, S.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IRODOV, M.V., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SERGEYEV, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; STERLIN, B.Ya., kandididat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; CHEBYSEVA, Ye., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technology of oil and fat processing] Tekhnologiya pererabotki shirov.
2-e izd., perer. i dop. Pod red. B.N.Tiutiunnikova. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1956. 494 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Oils and fats)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fats and oils.
Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation reagents, I-25

Abst Jcurnal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6420

Author: Tyutyunnikov, B. N., Naumenko, P. V., Bespyatov, M. P.

Institution: ~~None~~

Title: Concerning the Putting into Practice of Continuous Operation Manu-
facture of Household Soap

Original

Publication: Maslob.-zhir. prom-st', 1956, No 3, 23-25

- Abstract: Description of the unit, in operation at the Khar'kov Fats Combine, for a continuous carbonate saponification of hydrolyzed fats with recovery of carbon dioxide followed by purification and compression of the latter. A brief description is given of the design of the 3- and 4-section reactors -- the essential apparatus of the carbonate saponification process. Reactor of the first mentioned type (TNB-1) is designed for the utilization of carbon dioxide in connection with intermittent production of soap, while that of the other type (TNB-2) -- on continuous production of household soap with a concurrent recovery of carbon dioxide during the stage of carbonate saponification.

Card 1/1

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Characteristic of the "activity" of hydrogenated catalyzers.
Masl.-zhir.prom.21 no.5:25-26 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Oils and fats) (Catalysts)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810008-3"

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
PERCHENKO, A.A., inzhener.

Effect of permanganate in accelerating the oxidation of
paraffin with oxygen of the air. Masl.-zhir. prom. 22 no.7:
20-23 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Tyutyunnikov)
2. Shebekinskiy kombinat Sinteticheskikh shirnykh kislot i
Zhirovogo syr'ya (for Perchenko).
(Paraffins) (Potassium permanganate)

AUTHOR: Tyutyunnikov, Yu.B. (U.Kh.I.N.), Soldatkin, A.I.¹³⁸ (U.I.M.),
Dvuzhil'naya, N.M. (Don U.G.I.), Kotel'nikov, S.B.,
Rodshteyn, P.M. (Zhdanov Coke Oven Works), Muguyev, G.D.
and Tarasov, D.A. (Azovstal' Metallurgical Works).

TITLE: The use of gas coals in blends of the Southern Coking Plants.
(Ispol'zovaniye Gazovykh ugley v shikhtakh yuzhnykh koksokh-
imicheskikh zavodov.)

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry),
1957, No. 2, pp. 20 - 23, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An experimental blend containing 30% of gas coals instead
of the usual 15% was used for one month in the Zhdanov Coke
Ovens and the coke produced tested on a No. 1 blast furnace
in the Azovstal' Works and No. 2 furnace in the Il'ich Works.
The composition and properties of the usual and the experi-
mental coal blends (Tables 2, 3), coking balances (Table 4),
and properties of coke produced (Tables 5, 6, 7) are given.
Operational data of blast furnaces on normal and experi-
mental cokes are given in Table 8. The mean size of coke
decreased from 60.85 mm to 58.74 mm. This decrease in the
size of coke had only a small effect on the blast furnace
operation.
There are 8 tables and 4 Russian references.

TYUTUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BUKHSHTAB, A.I.,
intzhener.

Using synthetic fatty acids in the production of siccatives. Masl.
-shir.prom. 23 no.1:21-22 '57. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Acids, Fatty) (Driers)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NOVITSKAYA, I.I.,
inzhener.

Electrolytic method for preparing a nickel catalyst for the hydrogenation of fats. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.3:15-17 '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Nickel) (Oil and fats) (Catalysts)

~~RYUTYUNNIKOV~~, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.; KOSHEL', I.Z., inzhener.

Activity of binary hydrogenation catalysts. Masl.-zhir. prom.
23 no.4:11-13 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Catalysts) (Hydrogenation)

RYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; POSTOL'NIY, A.N.

Determining the content of paraffin hydrocarbons in mixtures with
neutral acid-containing compounds. Masl.-shir.prom. 23 no.6:26-28
'57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Hydrocarbons--Analysis)

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; NOVITSKAYA, I.I., inzh.

Solubility of hydrogen in fats. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.8:13-14
'57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy plitekhicheskii institut.
(Oils and fats--Testing) (Hydrogen)